

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,
our Country."

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE DUNSTON POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY
D. T. D. JONES.

Nothing is of more importance to a nation than a unity of sentiment and a community of feeling among its people. Whatever tends to diminish these two great considerations necessarily impairs the bond of union. Separate communities, especially if pursuing different habits, and speaking different languages, cannot have these causes of union. They may combine for defence and mutual aid and protection, but they cannot live together as members of the same family.

In addition, then, to the foreign influence which we reasonably and justly fear may be brought to bear on the peculiar form of our government, and its general policy, from the great influx of a foreign population settling down in masses among us, we have still greater reason to apprehend internal danger from the same cause. Not only do these masses threaten injury to the country from themselves, but they sow the seeds of discord and jealousy among the native citizens. This is inevitable. The effect of such discord and jealousy is to weaken the attachment of the native citizen to the government under which he lives, and to lead him to doubt the value and excellence of that government which yields him no distinctive protection, and which has failed to produce the social happiness upon which his individual comfort so essentially depends. And what do we gain? What recompense for the risk thus voluntarily incurred? True our numerical strength is increased. But numbers without union, without a common cause in which are all interested, rather weaken than increase the actual strength of the country.

The freedom to which we are born, the rights which we inherit, the muniments by which these are fortified in the constitution, and the enlarged and comprehensive happiness derived from them, excite in us a national feeling, a combination and unity of purpose and design, an expanded patriotism, a wide-spread and general sympathy, which pervades the whole country, and thus all the parts of the nation are linked together. These are the basis and security of the national prosperity and honor, and the knowledge of them being diffused throughout the land, affords the strongest guarantee of our national independence.

We do not mean to depreciate the regard which that portion of our naturalized citizens feel for the government which has given them shelter, who are informed of, and understand the principles of that government. But information and knowledge can only be acquired by education, and experience, which is but education. With the native citizen this information is begun with the dawn of intellect, and progresses with the enlargement of the understanding. It is acquired by experience in so many different forms, that before he has reached the full stature of man, he knows his rights, and comprehends the general outline of his social duties under the constitution and the laws, without being able to account for the means by which he has obtained a thousandth part of his knowledge. He has by degrees been indoctrinated without an effort on his part, and before the cares and toils of riper years occupy his time and prevent his pursuing his enquiries. But how does the naturalized citizen (we now speak of the great mass of them) acquire his knowledge? He too has been indoctrinated. But what school has he been practised in? Either he has grown up in the avowed preference of a different form of government, and this preference has become a second nature, or he has dreamed of a phantom of liberty, which has lured him on step by step, like the mirage of the desert, into still greater errors, and he runs from passive obedience into personal independence. With these views he comes among us. A life of labor or villainy is before him. He is ignorant of our language, and our laws are not written in any other. Want and necessity, the master spirits of this earth, compel him to work or steal. What time has he to enquire into the frame of the government, to eradicate the odious errors with which he emigrated, and to cultivate in their stead the wholesome truths upon which the action and safety of this Government depend? But he soon ceases to trouble himself about this, and too often consorting with his countrymen only, he attempts to keep alive his early and cherished errors, rather than assimilate himself to those around him. Yet our laws of naturalization hold out to all these, the worst as well as the best informed naturalized citizen, the right to participate not only in our elections, and thus to originate our laws, but to hold office, and thus to carry them into execution, that is, we invest such men with legislative, judicial, and executive capacities.

Against this we enter our protest, on the ground of political expediency. This is indeed one of the great objects of our Association, proximate as well as ulterior. We consider it a festering sore on the body politic, and while we attempt to heal it, we labor to cut off the supplies, and causes which tend to inflame it still more, till it shall pervade the whole system, and its removal will be dangerous or impossible.

We have said we maintain the right of the native citizen to make the laws. This necessarily carries with it the right to execute them; that is, exclusive right to hold office. But we wish not to be misunderstood. Every right acquired under the constitution, every vested right, is inviolable. The safety of the citizen, his property, life, liberty, all depend upon this. The constitution has granted to Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization. Congress has exercised that power. Every naturalized citizen has a vested right, therefore an inviolable right, to hold any office not prohibited by the constitution, or the laws, to which he may be or may have been constitutionally elected, or appointed. But it is not to be denied that this is a grant to him by the native citizens. It does not affect our proposition, that the native citizens have the exclusive right. They may, it is true, admit others to the enjoyment of it, and they have done so. It is not because ennoblement, and distinction, and influence arise from office, but because the faithful execution of the laws is of the first importance to the well being of society, that we would desire to have them filled by native citizens. The laws can never be faithfully executed by those who are ignorant of the duties required of them, of their own rights, and the rights of the citizen, or by those who are indifferent to the general interests of society. As to the description of office it may be thought necessary to have filled by native citizens, we make no distinction. The constitution has placed the limit upwards. We would go down to the copying clerk, even to the sealer and packer, the constable, and the hog-reeve as John Neal has it, and exclude all who were not born here or had not been here in infancy. We wish to be understood again. We mean that we desire such a modification of the naturalization laws, as shall operate only on such foreigners as may come here after a period to be fixed by law.

The Liverpool steam-ship arrived at New York on the 7th inst. with European dates to the 20th April. Parliament had re-assembled, and the House of Commons was engaged upon Irish affairs. Louis Philippe has formed a cabinet pro tem, and France and Paris were perfectly quiet.

The Northeastern Boundary question had ceased to attract attention. The withdrawal of the Main troops had been heard of. In answer to a question, Lord Palmerston said that he had sent to Mr. Fox, at Washington, the draught of a convention for the adjustment of the boundary question, by the appointment of a joint commission to define the boundary, and that when the answer of the United States Government should be received, the papers would be laid upon the table. Not the least apprehensions about a war were felt.

The British troops have obtained the command of the river Indus by the surrender of Hydrabad and Bukkur.

The Louisiana of the 3d instant, published at New Orleans, says "we were shown yesterday a quantity of counterfeit half dollars, quarters, and dimes, which had been found in possession of three Germans arrested in the third municipality. The coin was executed in plaster moulds, and is extremely well done in all respects except that it is only deficient in weight. It is presumed that a considerable amount of this counterfeit coin is in circulation, as the fellows arrested had just returned from a trip to Natchez, and some hundreds of dollars in Natchez money was found in their possession."

We understand that the first boat from Hancock, laden with produce, arrived in Georgetown on Tuesday evening, 7th inst. This is the first arrival from that section of the country, and will doubtless be followed by many more, flooding our town with the rich products of the Potomac region.—Potomac Advocate, 10th inst.

Another of the Pirates of the Braganza has cut his throat. This makes three suicides among these wretched men. One killed himself in Europe, and two have died by their own hands, in prison, in this country. Their crime was bloody, and they have answered for it with their own blood. Truly, "the wages of sin is death," even in a more limited sense than that in which these words were first used.—Alexandria Gazette.

The subjoined account of a painful riot among the railroad workmen in the up country, is from a respectable correspondent:

GENTLEMEN: It may be interesting to some of your readers to be informed of a horrid murder committed in this country, on the night of the 6th instant, on the road leading from Marietta to Montgomery's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee river. The circumstances are as follows: Twenty-one Irish workmen from Savannah, going to Allatoona with their carts and plunder, to work on the railroad, they struck camp near the house of a Mr. Brumley, and, about 10 o'clock, went to rest, and, at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, were awakened by the fire of a gun, and next followed about seventy of the Irishmen who were engaged with Mr. Thomas on the railroad, near the place where they encamped, with picks, spades, knives and sticks, killed two of the females dead on the spot, and severely wounded eight more—and did not stop at that; they next broke open their trunks, and plundered them of every thing valuable. On the next day, the citizens raised in arms, and went and arrested sixty-four of the supposed murderers, and thirty-four of that number were identified to be of the murdering clan, and committed to jail to await their trial.

Times for holding the several Courts in the District of Columbia.

Circuit Court sits in Washington county on 4th Monday in March and the 4th Monday in November.

In Alexandria county, on the 1st Monday in May and the 1st Monday in October.

Criminal Court sits in Washington county on the 2d Monday in March, 1st Monday in June, 4th Monday in October and 1st Monday in December.

In Alexandria county, on the 1st Mondays of April and November.

Orphans' Court sits in Washington county every Tuesday and Friday in each week, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

In Alexandria county, on the 1st Monday in each month. An extra session to be held whenever the public interest may require it.

A New England State.—Connecticut owes nobody, and has \$21,000, in her coffers, besides a school fund of \$2,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of \$104,000. The State paupers cost \$1,700 a year for their maintenance; but the State prison earns a net sum of \$3,000, or over.

Methodist Conference in New Jersey.—This body closed its session on Thursday last, having been together since Wednesday of last week.—The subject of Manning Force's running for Congress, last year, was brought up. The reverend gentleman frankly declared, with expressions of his sincere regret, that he should not have accepted the nomination, had he been aware, at the time, that a rule existed discountenancing such conduct.

The letters written, during the contest, by Mr. F. to the Methodist clergymen, were censured by some as electioneering circulars. Mr. F. explained that his object in writing them was to justify his conduct to his brethren in the ministry; and this explanation was received by the Conference as satisfactory.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed, on the other hand, with the clergyman who wrote, last fall, the article against Mr. Force's election, under the signature of "A Member of the New Jersey Conference." This gentleman answered that he had written the article under a sense of duty. He had thought it right at the time, nor had he yet seen that he had been in error. He therefore could not acknowledge that he had done wrong. Upon this statement, the Conference "passed his character." Mr. F. voting in the affirmative.

A resolution was passed, the last morning, declaring that any clergyman who should hereafter become a candidate for the Legislature or Congress, would receive the general disapprobation of the Conference. Mr. Force voted for this resolution.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

A foreigner has, for a week past, been levying contributions upon the credulity of our citizens, by the exhibition of a wax nose, which, in his imperfect English, (assumed or real,) he intimates, is in lieu of the lost one furnished him by nature.

Happening in one of our banks, yesterday morning, we ascertained that he had just exchanged seventy dollars in silver (halves, quarters, &c.) for gold; no doubt the result of his campaign upon the good people of this town.

Not content with applications to their husbands, he makes his calls upon the ladies, rings the bell, and, without further ceremony, walks into the parlor, to exhibit his deformity, and extort, from the fears or charity of the ladies, an addition to his hoard; if denied money, he modestly compromises for old clothes.

Is not this matter cognizable by our police?—Ought the industrious citizen to be fleeced by such drones with impunity?

These fellows seem to follow each other in regular succession, and each different from the last—like the plagues of Egypt, first locusts, then frogs, then vermin, that need not be "named to ears polite."

This "distinguished foreigner" is, no doubt, on a Southern tour; and we beg leave to commend him to the particular notice and patronage of Southern editors, and shall be very happy to hear that they have induced the public authorities to furnish him with board and lodging, at the public expense, in the State Mansion on the banks of the James River.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mason Noble, J. RUSSELL BARR, Esq. Merchant, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, to Miss ROSINA McCLELLAND, daughter of John McClelland, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Mr. JOHN ESTEY to Miss MARY TURTON, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 25th of April, by the Rev. William HAWLEY, HAMILTON A. CARPENTER, of Ohio, to Miss MARGARET D. MORRIS, daughter of Henry M. Morris, of this city.

UNION FIRE COMPANY.

At a stated meeting, held on the 12th of March, 1839, the following resolution was passed, unanimously:

Resolved, That this Company, deprecating the practice of using ardent spirits at fires, will not, hereafter, accept of any invitation to partake of such refreshments.

Attest: CHARLES CALVERT,
Secretary Union Fire Company.

AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to open an Auction and Commission Store in the house now occupied by one of the firm as a grocery store, on Louisiana avenue, near the corner of 7th street, and will attend to all auction or commission business committed to them, in or out of doors. Liberal advances will be made on goods when delivered, if required.

They will constantly keep on hand, at private sale, a variety of goods, which will be sold low; and by strict and prompt attention to business they hope to secure a share of public patronage.

They will supply families with servants, and obtain situations for all persons wishing employment. Also attend to renting and obtaining houses for persons who may wish to rent.

FARMS in Virginia for sale or exchange for other property.

May 11.—**DYE & Co.**

HANDSOME CLOTHES—FACED SUMMER CLOTHES AND ERLINGS.—We have on hand for gentlemen's wear a handsome supply of Goods, which will be sold at reduced prices, our stock being very large.

Also, Blue and Black Broadcloths, of best makers, which will be sold very low.

We can also recommend gentlemen to the best tailors, who will make up our Goods in the best manner.

May 11. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

LINENS, SILKS, AND POULT DE SOIE.—We have just received and will sell at reduced prices 20 pieces handsome blue black Poul de Soie 50 do black Italian Lustres, very cheap 100 do 4-4 French Chintz 200 do French Muslins and Lawns.

May 11. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

NANKEN MATTING.—Just received—100 pieces 4 4 straw matting 100 do 5-4 do 100 pieces Carpets, which will be sold low.

May 11. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD DEPOT. Washington May 4, 1839.

ON and after this date, the hour of departure of the evening train of passenger cars for Baltimore will be changed to 3 3/4 o'clock, of which travellers will please take notice.

May 4. **SAML STETTINUS.**

FRENCH MUSLINS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINE.—Just received, 200 pieces French Lustres and Muslins, very cheap 200 do White Cambric Muslins.

May 4. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Just received, 20 pieces crape-faced Summer Cloths 50 do heavy white Drillings 20 do rich black and figured Silk Vestings 20 do handsome colored Drillings.

May 4. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.—Just opened—10 pieces very rich embroidered Mousseline de Laine 20 do French Lustres.

Also, a handsome supply of French work.

May 4. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, 1839, the following goods and chattels, to wit: A number of Writing Desks, Benches and Stools, several Maps, Boards, and one Sword—seized and taken as the property of A. Waugh, Jr., and will be sold to satisfy house rent in arrears due to the landlord, by virtue of an order of distress directed to me December 5th, 1838. Sale to take place north of the Centre Market house, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Terms of sale, cash.

H. B. ROBERTSON, Bayliff.

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city has been in existence nearly two years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the native citizens of the place.

Its objects are—
To repeal the laws of Naturalization; and
The establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our doctrine have found ardent and able friends; but to accomplish our patriotic ends so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the peril of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the bright lights of our own People from the indiscriminate perfections of the paupers and outcasts of the Old World.

We therefore invite our countrymen throughout the Union to form auxiliary associations, and to memorialize Congress for a repeal of the laws of Naturalization.

Our newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. We are of no party in politics or religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country.

As every man of the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labors, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address the Editor of "The Native American."

By order of the President and Council.

T. D. JONES,
Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S. May 23— Washington city.

SPRING GOODS, NEW AND CHEAP.—The subscriber has just received a desirable stock of Spring goods, consisting in part of—

10 pieces plain and figured blue-black silk, superior
10 do black Italian do
10 do French Chintz, past neat figures for children
50 do London do, handsome
25 do black and dove-colored mourning prints
250 do domestic prints
50 do shirting and collar linens, warranted pure
10 do handsome mousselines, de laines
Superfine damask tablecloths
Heavy table diaper, bird's-eye and huckaback towelling
Long-cloth shirtings and sheetings
Colored and white scarfs and handkerchiefs
Cambric and jacket muslins
Book, Swiss muslin
Linen-cambrics and lawns
Hemstitched and plain linen-cambric handkerchiefs
White Italian and Acrophane crapes
Cashmere cloths for riding dresses
Shalloy and mousseline shawls, &c.
Oil cloths, brown holland
Marcelline quilts and toilet covers
Burials, brown German and French linens
Cap ribbons, bound velvet, &c.
200 dozen women's cotton and silk hosiery
20 do misses' white and colored cotton hosiery
The attention of purchasers is called to the subscriber's assortment of reasonable goods, as he is determined to offer great inducements.

JAMES B. CLARKE,
Opposite Centre Market, and No. 2 from 8th street.
ap 20

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber is authorized to dispose of the following squares and lots, viz:

Whole squares 467 and 471
In square 368, lots 15, 19, and 20
In square 248, lots 32 and 33
In square 284, lots 21, 22, 23, and 24
In square 401, lot 12
In square 424, lot 1
In square 342, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8
In square 426, lot 10
In square 378, lots 3, 4, and 17
In square 516, lots 6, 8, 10, and 12
In square 489, lot 15
In square 452, several lots.

Most of the above lots are in desirable situations: some of them being in and near the Franklin Row square, and others on and near 7th street. Apply to

A. ROTHWELL.
ap 20.

STRAW GOODS.—I have this day opened—One case eleven-brain American straw bonnets half do extra do do do
half do Florence braid do do
half do English do do
one dozen super. English seven braid do
one case children's palm hoods
two do boys' colored and white Leghorn hats.

JAMES B. CBARKE
Opposite Centre Market, and No. 2 from 8th street.
ap 20.

JAS. WILLIAMS' CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY. Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, north of the Bank of Washington.—Where he keeps on hand all kinds of new and second-hand Furniture—Curl-hair, Moss and Shuck Mattresses. He also offers for sale all kinds of Looking Glasses, Fenders, and Irons, &c. &c.

Old Furniture taken in exchange for new.

He has a large assortment of Mahogany, purchased at auction, which will be sold low for cash.

Funerals attended to. April 13

BLACK AND BLUE BLACK SILKS.—Just received 50 pieces Italian Lustres, very cheap 100 do Poul de Soie, black and crows black.

ap 6. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

BONNETS.—200 bonnets, just received.

ap 6. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

STRIPED MUSLINS.—Just received—200 pieces striped and plaid muslins.

ap 6. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

WIDE SHEETINGS.—Just received—50 pieces 10-4 and 11-4 wide sheetings, which will be sold by the piece unusually cheap.

ap 6. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

SPRING SPERM OIL.—Pale Spring Sperm Oil, in tins, just received at

TODD'S Drug Store.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN SEXSMITH respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has relinquished his former stand to his brother Wm. Sexsmith, and that he has taken the store 4 doors west of Dr. Gunton's corner, and two doors west of Mr. R. Keyworth's Jewelry store, where he has opened an entire new stock, consisting of the following articles:

Gentlemen's calf and morocco boots, Nullifiers and booties, pumps and shoes.
Ladies' boots and shoes, morocco and kid slippers, white and black satin slippers.
Misses' boots & shoes, morocco, kid & colored slippers. Together with a general assortment of common boots and shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash price. Call and get a bargain.

Feb. 23—

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have to day received expressly for family use, 30 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets 50 do 12-4 do do 52 do 13-4 do do 25 do 14-4 do do

Dec. 29. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

A. LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office. 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to.

DEAFNESS.—MR. PRINTER: There is a man residing in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who desires a new plan of restoring hearing of eyes &c. By taking his advice people will find themselves easily getting well; so easily getting cured, that they'll almost be at a loss to tell how. They'll almost be at a loss to know how their ailments were overcome, and they restored to health and happiness again.

Why, friend reader, the regaining of health is of such blessings to those who had the misfortune to lose them, can never be paid with gold and silver as a monthly charge.

Indeed, the recovery of such blessings is free. We, when people get their hearing and eyesight restored, at their own prayer to God, and to thank Him, it is to Him that praise is due, and not to the physician. The farmer giveth seed to the earth, but a good Providence giveth harvest.

So, on similar principles, the physician giveth remedy to the sick, but that same kind Providence giveth health. Let us be thankful.

A letter below will make known to all the nature of help, and that for a few of our patients, sent by mail free of postage. And if any additional remedial help should be wanted, it will be sent on without any further charge.

The fee is merely considered a recompense for the doctor's time and mental labor.

More he doth not want.

And that which people get in return will be of more value to them than one hundred dollars of such dollar fees; and as a corroboration of the above, we annex a letter from G. W. Ellis to Dr. Green:

Dear Friend, Some years since I made application to you to restore my hearing and eyesight, and at the same time for a friend of mine, Mr. Norton, (now deceased) who was afflicted with a great degree of deafness. I mention these circumstances to bring the matter fresh to your mind. We received your remedy, followed the prescriptions, and were soon restored to the use of our ears and eyes; our general health, also, improved in the mean time, by the excellent advice you gave us on the subject of health and long life.

A young man applied to me a few days since for information—he is afflicted with weak eyes—medical men here, in our parts of the world, tell him that the optic nerve is weak. I immediately referred him to you as the only man within the circle of my acquaintance who could give relief in such cases; and he not conveniently able to write, I concluded to write myself, and at the same time endorse the customary five dollar fee, and request that which is necessary will quickly be sent on.

Be kind enough to send me one of your pamphlets on the subject of health, temperance, and long life.

Yours, in friendship,
G. W. ELLIS, P. M.

Granville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1838.

To Dr. GREEN, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Editor is informed that all printers who will publish above will receive the remedy gratuitously.

ap 20.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to send 2,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early.

FLODOARDO HOWARD,
Near 7 buildings

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars
20 do do do
100 do do cuffs
100 plain do do

Dec. 29. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

MOUSSELINES DE LAINE.—Just received—8 pieces Mousseline, 6-4 wide, very cheap.

Jan. 12. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.—Just received—500 yards very cheap Irish Linens 600 do bird's-eye Diapers

March 16. **BRADLEY & CATLETT.**

CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA. For diseases of the skin, tetter, pimples, scald head, &c. the concentrated sirup of sarsaparilla, when used in conjunction with "Sands' Remedy," the most effectual medicine in use. As an alterative in long-standing rheumatic affections, mercurial diseases, &c. it may be advantageously used as a substitute for the various secret remedies, as Swain's, Potter's, &c. and is recommended by the Faculty as preferable to any of that class of medicines. Carefully prepared at

Mar 9—**TODD'S Drug Store.**

PAINTS AND GLASS.—Wetherill's pure white lead, in oil English linseed oil Ground verdigris, in assorted tins Spirits of turpentine 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Western glass, low prices Washington and Waterford glass, of assorted size

Just received at

mar 23. **TODD'S Drug Store.**

NEW BOOKS.—The Spirit of the East, or a Journal of Travels through Roumel during a recent period, by D'Urgent Esq. in 2 vols 12mo.

Sterling Pennock or the Highminded by the author of Tremont, Dr. Vere, &c. in 2 vols.

Evira, the Nabob's Wife, a tale by Mrs. Monkland, 2 vols.

Conversations on Nature and Art, with plates, 1 vol.

Just received for sale at **GARRET ANDERSON'S**, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets mar 23.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid boots and shoes and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting, the Metropolitan the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Tur, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with eork solid Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the nearest and most fashionable manner. All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting ladies perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Sore Throat, Pain in the Breast, Pleurisy, and all other diseases of the Lungs, is the **INDIAN DOCTORS' REMEDY**. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

The last ten years this valuable Indian Remedy has been in the most of the principal towns on the Northern States, and by the preservation of these that have been so efficacious, that it is now a well-known remedy to all the people of this country. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all the principal druggists in the United States.

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